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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

Obſervations on taxing AMERICA.

IN Stewart's excellent *tables* for the uſe of *ſtateſmen*, entitled *The Senator's Remembrancer*, the following topicks of deliberation are laid down as uſeful to be attended to, whenever any affair of importance comes in queſtion, viz. whether the undertaking propoſed be *poſſible*, *juſt*, *honeſt*, *praiſe-worthy*, *honourable*, *profitable*, *neceſſary*, *pleaſant*, *ſafe*, *and eaſy?*

Had the *taxing of America*, when firſt propoſed, and the meaſures ſince taken to levy thoſe taxes by a *fleet* and *army*, been duly conſidered in all theſe lights, I think that project, and thoſe meaſures, could never have exiſted; for, inſtead of being an *eaſy* buſineſs, it muſt have appeared that to raiſe taxes by an *external government*, from thoſe who had paid them only to their own *internal government*, would be a matter of great *difficulty*.

Inſtead of being *ſafe* to make ſuch an attempt, it was certain to be attended with the *danger* of loſing that affectionate attachment they had ever ſhewn to this country, by following us in all our fortunes, engaging with us in all our wars, giving a preference to our manufactures, and ſuffering patiently our monopoly of their commerce. Add to this, the danger of foreign powers taking advantage of the diviſion ſuch meaſures were likely to occaſion.

Inſtead of being *pleaſant* to introduce thoſe novelties, it was probable, from the oppoſition they muſt meet with among the people, through the fondneſs of mankind for old cuſtoms and old modes of government, the jealouſy and fear of new ones, and the manœuvres of the adverſaries to Adminiſtration, who naturally lay hold of every thing to diſtreſs it, to prove an affair to the laſt degree *unpleaſant* and *troubleſome*.

From the readineſs and liberality with which the Americans always granted aids to the Crown, upon requiſition, by *taxing themſelves*, the taxing them by our Parliament was ſo far from being *neceſſary* that it was altogether *needleſs* and ſuperfluous.

Inſtead of being *profitable*, it was likely, from the vaſt expenſe for ſupporting the numerous officers requiſite to collect the tax in ſo extenſive a country, and the army and fleet maintained to enforce the collection, beſides our loſing a hundred times more in commerce, by offending our cuſtomers, than we could poſſibly ſqueeze out of them by taxes, this meaſure would, of all others, be the moſt *unprofitable*.

It ought to have been conſidered likewiſe, that to break our faith, and aboliſh thoſe privileges which had been ſolemnly promiſed by our former ſovereigns, for themſelves and ſucceſſours, to the Americans, in *ſacred charters*, would, inſtead of being *honourable*, be to the laſt degree *diſhonourable* and *ſhameful*.

That inſtead of being *praiſe-worthy*, ſuch a conduct deſerved, and muſt meet with, the *cenſure* and *condemnation* of all the good and wiſe, in every part of the globe.

That when men, by faithfully performing their part of the contract, in extending, at their own expenſe, the King's dominions and the nation's commerce, have earned thoſe privileges (not received them as grants or mere favours) it would be far from *honeſt* to repeal them, or *juſt* to take them away.

And finally, from the paſſionate *love of liberty* ſo predominant in the breaſts of Americans, from their virtue, their abilities, their unanimity, their numbers, and the extent of their country, which, if it ſhould be conquered and enſlaved, would require more armies than we can ſpare to keep it in ſubjection. From theſe conſiderations, it muſt appear that the project, beſides being *difficult*, *dangerous*, *troubleſome*, *needleeſs*, *unprofitable*, *diſhonourable*, *blame-worthy*, *baſe*, and *unjuſt*, is in itſelf abſolutely *impoſſible*.

I have not the honour of being acquainted with any miniſter, I can know them only by their conduct; but when I contemplate their evident and repeated blunders, by which we are in danger of loſing the vaſt growing ſtrength and future ſupport of our empire, and by which, as a commercial people, we are turning cuſtomers into rivals, and, as a ſtate, friends into bitter enemies, when I conſider theſe things, though I would in candour excuſe the miniſters, by ſuppoſing want of good information, or want of application to buſineſs, or want of honeſty, or, in fine, want of attention to this ſame Mr. Stewart's ten points of deliberation, yet, after all, I cannot but think their principal want is the *want of common ſenſe*.

To the PRINTER.

IF the following opinions are ill founded, I ſhall be much obliged if any perſon, who is better informed, will be kind enough to put me to rights; for, even in matters of mere opinion, I would rather wiſh to carry about with me juſt ſentiments than abſurd ones.

The King of England is the King of Scotland, of Ireland, of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in America, in the Eaſt Indies, in Minorca, Gibraltar, and where ever Engliſh ſubjects have territorial poſſeſſion.

This, I hope, is indiſputable.

Can the ſame be ſaid of the Houſe of Lords of England and Scotland, now called Great Britain? Let us try.

The Houſe of Lords of Great Britain is the Houſe of Lords of Ireland, of America, &c. No, ſays Ireland, we have a Houſe of Lords of our own. America ſays, the Houſe of Lords of Great Britain have no more right to claim ſupremacy over us than they had over Scotland before the Union, or over Hanover at preſent; they were not born here; they have few of them any poſſeſſions in America; no titles, no hereditary, no acquired ſuperiority. In England, they have both. As well may the Houſe of Lords of Ireland claim the ſame ſuperiority.

But the Houſe of Commons: Are they the Houſe of Commons of Ireland? No. Ireland has its own repreſentatives, choſen by the people, to make one of the three eſtates of legiſlation.

But is not the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain the Houſe of Commons of America?

This cannot be; they were never choſen by America to be a part of the legiſlature; they have it not by birth, by property, by preſcription.

Can the Houſe of Lords and the Houſe of Commons poſſeſs properties, when united, which are not inherent in either ſeparately? Nothing can give *that* to another *which* it has not itſelf.

I ſhall finiſh theſe reflections with the following: That the King of Great Britain is King of America; that the King's Lieutenant Governour, the Council eſtabliſhed by royal charter, the Repreſentatives choſen by the people, are, to all intents and purpoſes, the legiſlature of each reſpective province in America, ſubject to the King as ſubjects of Great Britain, and liable to the ſame controul as the two Houſes of Parliament here, in whatever concerns the government of each province, and ſubject to the controul of the legiſlature of Great Britain, in whatever relates to their conduct beyond the limits of their reſpective provinces.

Perhaps a diſpaſſionate inquiry into ſome ſuch opinions may lead us gradually to that happy point, where the ſuperiority of the parent ſtate, and the ſubmiſſion of our colonies, may be united.

HAGUE, *November* 23.

THE plan laid by the Court of Spain is no longer a ſecret; the Engliſh Cabinet knew it as ſoon almoſt as it was formed. The Court of Verſailles neither approved nor diſapproved of it; therefore, when Prince Maſſerano ſet out for that Court, the Engliſh Miniſtry charged Lord Stormont to acquaint the Count de Vergennes with the diſcovery they had made, in order to preſerve the pacifick aſſurances which theſe three powers had reciprocally made to each other, and prevent that Ambaſſadour's meeting with a cold reception in England.

It was propoſed that a fleet ſhould ſail from Ferrol, and another from the Havannah, with 4000 land forces on board; that they ſhould join in a certain latitude, and then go together and take poſſeſſion of Penſacola, the moſt important colony that the Engliſh ſecured to themſelves by the laſt peace, for watching the Spaniſh trade from La Vera Cruz, Panama, &c. The galleons which come from that country to Europe are obliged to ſteer their courſe that way, in order to get a wind. Beſides, the Engliſh ſhips ſtationed there have an opportunity of ſeeing every thing that paſſes, and a ſmall fleet there in time of war may be a check to the whole Spaniſh trade in that part of the world.

LONDON, *November* 28.

A SMALL ſloop arrived at Plymouth a few nights ſince from Boſton, and no one but the Lieutenant, who had the command of her (who immediately ſet out poſt for London) was ſuffered to come aſhore.

The late Lord Clive has left by will to his Lady 2000l. per annum, and 10,000l. as alſo the ſeat at Claremont, during her Ladyſhip's life.

There is a man now living, as a livery ſervant in Somerſet Houſe, who is in the 119th year of his age. He has lived in that ſtation 98 years.

There are two pamphlets brought by the laſt ſhips from Virginia, which give us a pretty clear inſight into the preſent American politicks. Mr. Jefferſon, in his "Summary View," ſpeaks of the acts of trade, paſſed in Charles II. time, as proceeding from a ſpirit of tyranny; claims a right of ſending their tobacco to what part of Europe they pleaſe, and of buying the goods they want at ſuch foreign markets as they ſhall think proper; and thinks it great injuſtice that they muſt leave their tobacco with the Britiſh merchant, to be by him reſhipped to foreign markets.--- Another Gentleman ("in his Conſiderations") very gently hints to us, that if the Engliſh merchants withhold their aſſiſtance, and do not ſecond theſe views of the Americans, the people of Virginia may then be juſtified in ſtopping all exportation of remittances for what they owe to their Engliſh creditors. That is (ſay theſe two Gentlemen together) if you Engliſh merchants will not ſupport us in our attempts to take away all your future trade, we will ſtop the payment of the debts we owe you for the paſt trade. Doubtleſs, the Virginia and Maryland merchants ought all to go up to Parliament, as ſoon as it meets, and clamour for their own ruin.

The late Lord Clive has left an eſtate of 1500l. a year, and 30,000l. to his ſecond ſon, and 30,000l. to each of his daughters.

Dec. 2. Yeſterday Francis Sykes, Eſq; member for Shafteſbury, and his new married Lady, were preſented to their Majeſties at St. James's. Mrs. Sykes was particularly diſtinguiſhed by the fineſt ſuit of pearls ever ſeen at Court, thoſe of her Majeſty only excepted; and we are told, that her diamonds are equally remarkable for their beauty and magnificence.

On Wedneſday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was complimented by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on his being returned member for Middleſex.

A correſpondent from St. Stephen's chapel ſays, it was not a little entertaining to obſerve the many congratulatory compliments, and fine ſpeeches, which were made by the Speaker to Mr. Wilkes when he took his ſeat. He had alſo the honour to be ſworn in by his old friend Lord Talbot, whom he had not met with ſince their expedition to Bagſhot. They exchanged no words, but ſome very curious looks.

It is ſaid that Omiah, the native of Otaheite, is going to be married to a young Lady of Eſſex, with whom he will ſet off for his native country early in the ſpring.

We are informed, that on Friday laſt, at a meeting of the tradeſmen of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, to celebrate his birthday, at the King's Arms tavern, in Bond ſtreet, Mr. Showell, whip maker, of Oxford ſtreet, and Mr. Pinchbeck, of Cockſpur ſtreet, ſtewards, the following ſtanza was added to the ſong of *God ſave the King:*

"May each unkind report,
"Which keeps our Duke from Court,
"Quickly be o'er;
"And the whole family
"Live from all diſcord free,
"In love and harmony,
"Till time's no more."

Many loyal toaſts, beſides the Royal Family, were drank; among which was, "A happy reconciliation between Great Britain and her Colonies!" The whole day was ſpent with the utmoſt ſpirit and decency.

Laſt night a meeting of the minority Lords was held at Lord Temple's houſe in Pallmall, and it is ſaid that Lord Lyttleton and Lord Temple have had ſeveral conferences within theſe few days.

The reaſon of Lord Chatham not being among the oppoſing Lords was, his Lordſhip having a ſudden attack of the gout, which prevented his coming to town.

The week after next, we are told, ſome reſolves, ſtigmatiſing ſome perſons and proceedings with the titles of ſeditious and traiterous, will be propoſed, and it is expected will be agreed to.

Yeſterday the Lord Chancellor, attended by ſeveral of the Houſe of Peers, waited on his Majeſty with their addreſs, and received the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"*My Lords*,

"I thank you for your affectionate aſſurances of duty and loyalty. The zeal you expreſs for the ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature, which I ſhall conſtantly maintain, is very agreeable to me; and your reſolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations gives me the greater ſatisfaction, as it correſponds with the hearty concern I ſhall ever have for the true intereſts of all my people."

Dec. 3. Yeſterday the Marquis of Rockingham attended the levee at St. James's, for the firſt time this winter.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor of London, a little before the Houſe of Commons broke up, took the oaths of allegiance, ſupremacy, and abjuration, and delivered in his qualification as Knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, and ſubſcribed the ſaid oaths and qualification, according to ſeveral ſtatutes made and provided for that purpoſe.

Dec. 5. Letters from the Hague adviſe, that General Yorke, in a conference lately with the States, told them, that his Majeſty flattered himſelf that during the miſunderſtanding between him and his American ſubjects their High Mightineſſes would ſtrictly forbid all their ſubjects from furniſhniſhing arms or warlike ſtores to the Americans, and doubted not of their complying with this requeſt, conſidering the ſtrict peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between them.

The ſtocks have been riſing ſome days paſt, ſaid to be owing to a report that it is now in contemplation to lower the intereſt of money from five to four per cent. If this ſhould be the caſe, it is ſuppoſed to be preparatory to the lowering the rate of intereſt in the funds.

HOUSE of COMMONS. *Dec.* 5.

This day ſome few members were ſworn in, and the ſeveral uſual ſtanding orders, relative to privileges, trade, religion, controverted elections, the interference of Peers, and double returns, were read and agreed to.

While theſe matters were tranſacting, the gallery doors were ſhut; but permiſſion was given, at length, to ſome of the members to introduce ſeveral of their friends through the body of the Houſe. This order was no ſooner given than people began to preſs in, above and below; and the noiſe, confuſion, and tumult, was ſo great, that the Houſe could not proceed to buſineſs for ſome minutes. This, with ſeveral perſons ruſhing in with their hats on, not, it may be ſuppoſed, being able to take them off on account of the crowd, giving great offence, the Speaker ordered the Houſe to be inſtantly cleared of all ſtrangers without exception; and Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, Bart. having, it is ſaid, loſt his hat coming in, moved that the gallery might be cleared. The ſtrangers at firſt ſhewed great reluctance to comply with this order, but the Serjeant being ſent up to ſee and aſſiſt in its execution, the gallery was cleared, the doors locked, and the key brought to the Speaker about half after three o'clock.

As ſoon as the hurry attending this regulation was complied with, Lord Beauchamp roſe and moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. Beſides the uſual form of addreſſing, his Lordſhip introduced ſeveral pertinent obſervations on the preſent ſpirit of the coloniſts, their reſolves, meetings, and in particular their intended non-importation agreement. His ſpeech was in general well received, and much approved of.

His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Mr. De Grey, jun. who ſaid very little material. Lord John Cavendiſh now roſe, and having previouſly condemned the conduct of Adminiſtration, and the turbulent ſpirit of the colonies, moved an amendment, in calling for ſuch papers relative to America as had been received ſince the laſt ſeſſions, without which, his Lordſhip remarked, it would be impoſſible for the Houſe to determine with propriety or certainty whether it might or might not be neceſſary to adopt other meaſures.

Lord North anſwered Lord John Cavendiſh in a ſhort ſpeech, and ſaid he ſhould give himſelf or the Houſe very little trouble, as he imagined when he came in that there was not a member preſent who would not perceive the neceſſity for acting in the manner propoſed by the ſpeech. His Lordſhip owned himſelf to be the fabricator of it, and ſaid that it was drawn up ſhortly, purely to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important criſis.

He was anſwered by Mr. Frederick Montague, who in general diſapproved of the addreſs, and ſeconded the motion for the amendment very ſtrenuouſly.

Governour Johnſtone ſpoke very fully on the ſame ſide, and was heard with a good deal of attention. He contended very ably, that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the addreſs.

He was followed by Mr. Fox, who was very pointed in his obſervations on the manner in which the gallery was cleared. He ſaid it was a mere miniſterial trick, to ſtifle inquiry and ſhorten debate; for if the gallery had been open, Adminiſtration muſt have been obliged to break that ſilence and unconcern they now affected to hold. It was extremely unfair, he ſaid, that perſons ſhould be ſhut out from being preſent at the diſcuſſion of a queſtion, in the event of which they were ſo highly intereſted; and concluded, by a ſucceſſion of very pointed and ſevere animadverſions on the conduct of the Miniſter.

Mr. Hartley (a new member) ſpoke next, and entered pretty fully into the contents of the ſpeech and addreſs, and urged ſtrongly the neceſſity of Lord John Cavendiſh's propoſed amendments.

Col. Barre was very able on the ſame ſide. He was of the ſame opinion with Governour Johnſtone. He ſaid the ſcheme of reducing the colonies by force was wild, incoherent, and impracticable; and thought that a dominion ſupported by force would anſwer no purpoſe whatever. He ſaid, a report prevailed that General Gage was ſhortly to be recalled; but that would ſignify nothing, for ſend whom you may, ſend a ſecond, recall him, and ſend a third, ſays he, it will be all to no effectual or ſubſtantial purpoſe.

Sir George Macartney anſwered the Col. and ſpoke with great facility and tolerable preciſion. He was againſt the amendment, and in general for ſpirited meaſures.

Lord Caermarthen entered fully into the contents of the propoſed amendment, and dwelt much on the ſpirit of ſedition, turbulence, and rebellion, which had manifeſted itſelf from one end to the other of the American continent.

Sir William Mayne declared himſelf unconnected with either ſide of the Houſe, ſaid his mind was unbiaſſed, and his conduct ſhould be unfettered; that on the preſent occaſion he was againſt the amendment, but reſerved his opinion till the queſtion, and the information neceſſary to diſcuſs and determine on it came properly before the Houſe. He was heard with great attention, and general approbation.

General Smith was of the ſame opinion, obſerving, that the preſent was no proper time to take ſo great and important a queſtion into conſideration; and that his being now againſt the amendment would not hereafter preclude him from giving his thoughts freely, when the matter came before the Houſe in another form.

Mr. T. Townſhend was for the amendment, and was very ſevere on the general conduct of Adminiſtration.

Mr. Burke was rather witty than ſolid, ingenious than convincing. He put the Houſe into great good humour, but ſeem-

ed willing to avoid the real merits. He was for the amendment.

Mr. Van was fiery, as uſual, and ſpoke ſtrongly for the moſt firm and deciſive meaſures.

Mr. Solicitor General ſpoke very fully and ably, and endeavoured to anſwer every thing that had been offered on the other ſide. Beſides the above, Mr. Drake, and one or two other Gentlemen, ſpoke in the debate.

The queſtion being put at about half after ten, the Houſe divided. For the amendment 73, againſt it 264; and the queſtion for the addreſs being then put, it paſſed of courſe in the affirmative.

It is thought, by many, that nothing will be done in the preſent ſeſſion on American affairs, except a recommendatory addreſs to his Majeſty, to enforce, with all the power placed in his hands, the late acts with regard to the Americans.

The following ſingular occurrence happened on Saturday. As a poor young woman was crying fiſh in Gray's Inn lane, an elderly Gentleman ſtopped, looked at her very eagerly, ſeemed extremely agitated, and aſked her name. She told it, with emotions that intimated her gueſſing the reaſon of its being aſked; and it at length appeared that the inquirer was her own father, from whom ſhe had been ſtolen in her infancy. He took her home, in a carriage, to South Audley ſtreet.

Dec. 7. The Earl of Chatham has taken a houſe in Old Bond ſtreet, for his reſidence this winter.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *Nov.* 28.

"It is determined that the Count de Guignes ſhall return to England with the character of Ambaſſadour, and he is to ſet out very ſoon. The Parliament has granted him what the Chatalet refuſed, ſo that his affairs are now ſettled; and as he has conſtantly acted as Ambaſſadour ſince he left London, the King has made him a preſent of the amount of his appointment for ten months, which will enable him to return to London with eclat.

"The Duke d'Aiguillon has not received his recall, nor permiſſion to return; but a limited order to come and give an account of certain tranſactions during his adminiſtration, which will ſoon be made publick. All complaints againſt the old miniſters are to be referred to the Parliament, the King being determined not to interpoſe his authority in the adminiſtration of publick juſtice, which his Majeſty entruſts entirely with that tribunal."

The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick has lately obtained the poſt of a Field Marſhal in his Pruſſian Majeſty's ſervice.

A correſpondent ſays, that a law is to paſs to render it high treaſon to aſſemble mobs to force the King's civil officers to reſign, as has been done at and near Boſton, and that every individual in ſuch mobs is to be deemed to be in a ſtate of rebellion.

On the 26th of November died Stephen Fox, Lord Holland. He has left a ſon, a minor; his brother Charles Fox ſucceeds him as Clerk of the Pells of Ireland.

Dr. Johnſon, Biſhop of Worceſter, died near Bath, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe. He is ſucceeded in that ſee by Dr. North, Biſhop of Litchfield; the latter by Dr. Hird, Biſhop of Bangor.

Dr. Barrington, Biſhop of Landaff, is tranſlated to Bangor, and Dr. Moore, Dean of Chriſt church, is conſecrated Biſhop of Landaff.

Col. Amherſt is appointed Governour of St. John's in Newfoundland, in the room of the late Major General Bradſtreet.

A number of tranſports are ſailed for Ireland, to receive on board the 22d, 49th, 55th, and 63d regiments. Major General Howe, and Sir William Draper, are going out as Brigadiers on the ſtaff.

The 20,000l. prize, drawn in the ſtate lottery, is ſhared amongſt four ſervants of Meſſ. Dodd and Co. in Milk ſtreet.

Joſiah Quincy, Eſq; who arrived on Friday from Boſton, had the next day a long conference with the Secretaries of State.

Dec. 8. There is at this time a very large demand for ſailcloth to be ſhipped for the ports of Spain; upwards of 2000 ells were entered laſt week at the Cuſtomhouſe for Cadiz.

The annuity to be ſettled on the widow of John Bolton, who was killed by falling under the King's coach, is 20l. and ſhe has received 4l. from her huſband's club.

Tueſday evening Mr. Coſſin, maſter of the Red Hart, in Little St. Martin's lane, lifting a large caſk of gin, broke a blood veſſel inwardly, and brought up near four quarts of clear blood. He died the next morning.

Dec. 9. The ſubſtance of the late news from America is ſaid to be as follows. The Congreſs have unanimouſly voted a non-importation agreement. The province of Virginia (by their delegates in the Congreſs) have agreed not to plant any more tobacco, and the plant now in the ground the other colonies have agreed to take; ſo that the preſent year's crop is the laſt that will be ſent to Great Britain, unleſs matters with America are accommodated. The duty upon tobacco is a very principal article of the revenue of Great Britain.

The following addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, was preſented on Wedneſday by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

"Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we receive with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs the early information which you have been pleaſed to give us of the ſtate of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

"We feel the moſt ſincere concern that a ſpirit of diſobedience and reſiſtance to the law ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in freſh violences of a moſt criminal nature; and we cannot but lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majeſty's colonies, and that any of your ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled as to make raſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of your Majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

"We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your Majeſty for having taken ſuch meaſures as your Majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

"Your faithful Commons, animated by your Majeſty's gracious aſſurances, will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt your Majeſty in maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of your Crown; being truly ſenſible that we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in us, and be wanting to every duty which we owe to your Majeſty, and to our fellow ſubjects, if we failed to give our moſt zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles which govern your Majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs, and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare, of the Britiſh empire.

"We learn, with great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete; and we entertain a well grounded hope that your Majeſty's conſtant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended to with ſucceſs, as your Majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

"We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, grant to your Majeſty every neceſſary ſupply; and that we conſider ourſelves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of the moſt affectionate attachment to a Prince who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the object of his views, and the rule of all his actions."

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious anſwer.*

Gentlemen,

I return you my particular thanks for this very loyal and dutiful addreſs. I receive with the higheſt ſatisfaction and approbation your aſſurances of aſſiſtance and ſupport, in maintaining the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of my Crown. It ſhall be my care to juſtify by my conduct the confidence you ſo affectionately expreſs, and to ſhow that I have no intereſts ſeparate from thoſe of my people.

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 26. We hear that the Lords of Police in Scotland have formed a plan for the recovery of drowned perſons, which is ſoon to be publiſhed and tranſmitted to the Sheriffs, Magiſtrates of Royal Burghs, and Synods, and Preſbyteries in Scotland. A ſcheme for making a navigable communication between the north and weſt ſeas is alſo ſaid to be under the conſideration of the Lords of the Police.

They write from Carron, that laſt week the Gentlemen of the eaſt part of the ſhire of Stirling, at a meeting held there, unanimouſly agreed to build a bridge over the river Carron, at Carron works, which will be of great advantage to the carriages deſigned for that place. Sir Laurence Dundas ſubſcribed 150l.

BRISTOL, *Nov.* 29. There is an order from one houſe in the north to ſhip on board the Chalkley, Capt. Spain, now loading here for Philadelphia, ſixty tuns of nails. The non-importation of that article by the Americans will hurt that branch more than any other, and there muſt very ſoon be ſome thouſands of people want employment in that way.

BOSTON, *January* 26.

LAST Monday a detachment of 100 men, draughted from the ſeveral regiments in this town, and commanded by Major Balfour, embarked on board a veſſel bound to Marſhfield. This manœuvre has occaſioned many conjectures.

NEW YORK, *February* 2.

[*From* RIVINGTON's *Paper.*]

LAST Thurſday a motion was made in the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, to take into conſideration the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, which occaſioned the following previous queſtion to be firſt put: "Whether the queſtion upon the "motion ſhould be then put, upon which "debates aroſe; and the ſaid previous "queſtion being accordingly put, it was "carried in the negative."

Laſt Monday the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly unanimouſly agreed to a motion to ſtate the complaints of the colony, and ordered a petition to his Majeſty, a memorial to the Houſe of Peers, and a repreſentation and remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, to be forwarded to England.

His Majeſty's Miniſters at the foreign courts having acquainted the princial ſovereigns of Europe with the confuſion in ſeveral of his American provinces, aſſurances were given to the former that no ſort of aſſiſtance ſhould on any account be afforded to them; and a veſſel loaded with arms, ammunition, &c. for New England, on her departure from Amſterdam, was ſtopped, and all her cargo landed.

One of the Parliaments of France remonſtrated againſt the King's order reſpecting the ſhipping of ſupplies for any of the Engliſh colonies, but it was peremptorily overruled.

Extract of a letter from London, *Dec.* 10.

"You will obſerve, by the King's ſpeech, and the addreſs, what are the ſentiments

of this kingdom; yet I can tell you, that if America will but sue for grace she will find his Majesty ready to receive her with all the cordiality she can wish for, and I am more and more persuaded that the servants of the Crown are equally well disposed. If the *resolutions of the Congress* are *peaceable*, and to send *deputies* home, all will yet *end well*, for it is impossible that parent and child should long disagree, if they will argue together in sober reason."

The Honourable House of Assembly of New Jersey, on the 25th of January, approved of the proceedings of the Continental Congress; thanked their delegates, and rechose the same Gentlemen to represent the province at the next Congress; instructing them to propose and agree to every reasonable and constitutional measure of accommodation with the mother country, which the House most ardently wished for.

No. 31,524 drawn a prize of 500l. sterling, in the English state lottery, was sold by Mr. Hendricks to Mr. Richard Dean, distiller at the North river.

This day will embark in the ship Sally, Capt. Bruce, for Jamaica, the American Company of Comedians, under the direction of David Douglass, Esq; where they intend exerting their justly applauded talents for the entertainment of the Ladies and Gentlemen of that polite and opulent island, until the unhappy differences that subsist between the mother country and her colonies in America subside.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 17.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Accomack, assembled at the courthouse, on Friday the 23d of December 1774, in order to choose a committee, agreeable to the direction of the Continental Congress, the following persons were elected: George Parker, Southy Simpson, Isaac Smith, Charles Bagwell, Thomas Cuppen, James Henry, Clement Parker, Tully Robinson, Wise, William Seymour, Thomas Teackle, Arthur Upshaw, William Parramore, James Arbuckle, Thomas Bayley, John Watts, William Selby, William Riley, Caleb Upshaw, George Corbin, George Stewart, and Alexander Stockly, Gentlemen.

Southy Simpson, Gentleman, was chosen chairman of the committee, and John Powell appointed clerk

(a copy) JOHN POWELL, Clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At a meeting of the committee of James City *county, on* Monday *the* 13*th of* February 1775, *it was* RESOLVED,

THAT, as an *encouragement* for making COTTON and WOOL CARDS, a premium of *forty pounds sterling* be offered, and paid by the chairman, to any person who shall first settle in this colony, and who shall, within eighteen months from the date hereof, make in this colony, or cause to be made therein under his direction, *five hundred* pair of good cotton and *five hundred* pair of good wool cards, to be delivered to the chairman for the use of the inhabitants of this county; and the committee oblige themselves to pay for the same at the rate of 75 per cent. advance on what such cards have usually been imported at from *Great Britain* within twelve months past, over and above the said premium. The quality and price to be judged of and settled by reputable merchants in the neighbourhood.

By order of the committee.

BENJAMIN CARTER WALLER, Clerk.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a dark brown Steer with some white spots under his belly, and white at the end of his tail, about three years old, and marked with a crop in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 45s.

MOSES SUTHARD.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 6*th of* March *next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the late dwelling-house of Mr.* John Shermer, *deceased, in* James City *county, agreeable to his will,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in the said county, containing 1114 acres, whereon are a very good dwelling and all other convenient houses, a good orchard of *Hughes's Crab* apples, together with upwards of fifty valuable SLAVES, among which are several fine house servants and two carpenters. Likewise all the stock of cattle, with three yoke of oxen, hogs, sheep, and several fine horses, a chariot, almost new, with harness for four horses, a riding chair, all the household and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, chairs, tables, desks, and book cases with glass doors, and some valuable plate, a gold and silver watch, and a number of other things too tedious to mention.

And on *Wednesday* the 15th of *March*, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, all his land in *King William* county, one tract containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying about six miles from *Page's*, and near the Rev. Mr. *White's*; the other tract lies near the *Piping Tree*, containing 496 acres, and known by the name of *Broad Neck*. Also upwards of seventy valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; the corn, fodder, and plantation utensils, together with the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. The sale will be at the plantation near *Page's*, where Mr. *William Cary* is overseer, and to continue till all are sold. Credit will be allowed the purchasers till the first day of *May* 1776, on giving bond, with approved security, to

THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Any person inclinable to purchase the land, by applying to the overseers on the plantations, will be shewn the same.

To be sold, at Hanover *town, on* Friday *the* 3*d of* March,

TWO FLATS with their appurtenances. Also six NEGRO fellows that have been used to go by water. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *August* next, on giving bond and approved security to the subscribers; the bonds to carry interest from the date, if not discharged punctually.

THOMAS SIMPSON.
2 ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT,

Cabinet maker, in *Francis* street,

WILLIAMSBURG,

STILL carries on that business in all its branches, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with any sort of cabinet work, in the best and neatest manner. I return my most grateful thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who were pleased to favour me with their commands, and hope for a continuance of their favour; which, to merit, shall always be the study of their most humble servant.

*** I should be glad to take one or two apprentices, of bright geniuses and good disposition, and whose friends are willing to find them in clothes.

Five per cent. discount for ready money.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black Steer about fifteen or sixteen years old, a white spot on his off thigh, and marked with a crop in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 50s.

ZACHARIAH HUNDON.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bright bay Mare about four years old, four feet high, one of her hind feet and part of the other white, some white in her forehead, a sprig tail, and branded on the near buttock 3. Posted, and appraised to 50s.

SAMUEL HAM.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 20, 1775.

THE *several counties and corporations in this colony are requested to elect* DELEGATES *to represent them in convention, who are desired to meet at the town of* Richmond, *in the county of* Henrico, *on* Monday *the* 20*th of* March *next.*

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Moderator.

WHEREAS we the subscribers have laid out a town on *James* river, below the Great Mountains in *Amherst* county, in *Virginia*, and near the upper end of navigation with small craft in said river, in a very healthy convenient place for trade and tradesmen, where good wheat may yearly be bought for 2s. 6d. per bushel, and Indian corn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bushel, and other grain on very reasonable terms, also good fat beef from 1d. halfpeny to 2d. per pound, and fat hogs from 2d. to 3d. per pound; and being determined to do every thing in our power to promote the said town, and encourage all its inhabitants, we hereby give publick notice thereof. Likewise, that we rent lots in the said town (called *Bethel*) for lives, or any terms of years, 5s. per year the first seven years, 10s. per year the next seven years, and 15s. per year the next seven years; also will rent several acres of land, convenient thereto, at 2s. 6d. per acre yearly rent, and give the first settlers some timber for building. The trades most wanted in the said town, at this time, are, a good Blacksmith, a Tailor, a Shoemaker, a Weaver, a Cutler, a Cabinet Maker, a Wheelwright, and persons that understand mines, there being great and many signs of tin, lead, and copper; and as the land there about is very fertile and kind for flax, hemp, or any sort of grain, we are desirous of establishing a linen factory, a rope work, and brewhouse, so that all persons well skilled in the said trades, that settle in the said town, may expect all reasonable encouragement from

NICHOLAS DAVIES.
HENRY LANGDON DAVIES.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Stafford* county, near *Boyd's Hole*, the 27th of *August* last, a negro fellow named HARRY, *Virginia* born, about five feet high, remarkably black, and is very fond of playing on the fiddle, though but a poor hand. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and conveys him to me, shall have 3l. reward besides what the law allows. TOWNSHEND DADE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1775.

COMMITTED to the publick jail, a runaway negro man named *Goliah*. He says he belongs to Mr. *John Jones* of *Hampton*, is about 23 years old, middle size, and his clothing such as field negroes commonly wear. His owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.

tf PETER PELHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, two MARES, one a black about ten years old, four feet five or six inches high, a blaze face, some saddle spots, a white spot on her left hip, trots and paces, and branded on the near buttock I B. The other is a light gray, about twelve years old, four feet four inches high, trots and paces, has no brand, but had a small bell tied on with a rope. Posted and appraised, the black to 8l. and the gray to 5l.

NIMROD FERGUSON.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a black HORSE about three years old, four feet five inches high, a few white hairs in his forehead, part of his off hind foot white, and branded on the near shoulder B. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

GEORGE BROWN.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Essays, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*s.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertisements inserted as usual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reasonable Terms.

LONDON, *December* 10.

MR. E. B. in his ſpeech on Monday laſt, on the amendment of the addreſs, amongſt other humorous reflections which he made on Adminiſtration's buoying up the new members, by telling them the addreſs was nothing but a vote of compliment, compared ſuch conduct to a deſigning diſſipated lover, who, under the ſhow of the moſt honourable ſolicitations, firſt ſqueezes his miſtreſs's hand, then aſks her to take a turn in the Park, next an excurſion in the country, and ſo on, ſtep by ſtep, till he diſhonours her, and brings her in the end to ſuch a ſtate that what was originally her misfortune becomes at laſt her ſhame and diſgrace.

Mr. Burke, in the ſame ſpeech, mentioning the preſent ſituation of America, drew a fine allegorical picture of that country, which he compared to a funeral. Trade and commerce, he ſaid, were the pall bearers; the principal merchants and traders were chief mourners; the Weſt Indian and African merchants cloſed the proceſſion; whilſt the army and navy, at a diſtance, looked on in gloomy ſilence at ſo melancholy a ſight.

An ingenious barber at preſent living in Norwich, as a method to enforce the faſhion of wearing wigs, and conſequently draw benefit to himſelf, lately put up a large well painted ſign, the ſtory of which is *Abſalom faſtened by the hair of his head to a tree, and Joab plunging his javelin into his boſom*; at a diſtance, King David is ſeen lamenting his loſs, and exclaiming,

O Abſalom, my ſon! my ſon!
Had'ſt thou but worn a peruke, thou
had'ſt not been undone.

Yeſterday morning a bill of indictment was preſented to the Grand Jury for the county of Middleſex, at Hicks's hall, againſt the Dutcheſs of Kingſton for felony, in marrying the late Duke of Kingſton, at the time ſhe was actually the wife of the Hon. Auguſtus Harvey, when the jury found the bill to be a true bill; in conſequence of which ſhe muſt appear to take her trial at the Old Bailey as a felon, or an outlawry will iſſue againſt her.

The Miniſters, it is ſaid, are much offended with General Gage; they certainly have great reaſon, for he has moſt grievouſly diſappointed them. They had great hopes of throwing the blame upon him; but he, acting upon the defenſive, has thrown it upon them.

We hear that a late proteſt has given more uneaſineſs to a great perſon than the whole of the city addreſſes put together. The latter he only bore his part in, as they remonſtrated againſt government in general: this he feels perſonally.

A celebrated Lady has diſpoſed of all her moveable effects in this kingdom, with a deſign of ending her days on the continent; on which account, it is expected, an outlawry will take place without oppoſition.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Spaniſh frigat of 28 guns had been boarded in the Mediterranean by three Mooriſh cruiſers, who, after inhumanly murdering all the crew, ſunk the veſſel.

Dec. 16. Yeſterday Lord Lyttleton made a ſecond motion in the Houſe of Lords for opening the doors to the members of the Houſe of Commons, the ſons and brothers of Peers, Peers of Ireland and Scotland, and to ſo many of the publick at large as ſhould be introduced by Engliſh Peers, each Lord to have the privilege of introducing one perſon. The Duke of Manchester ſeconded the motion, which, with infinite pleaſure we can acquaint the publick, was carried. How highly are we indebted to the abilities and candour of this young nobleman, the earlieſt exertion of whoſe power has been directed to a point ſo truly conſtitutional, and ſo conſiſtent with the wiſhes of every friend to this country!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at three quarters paſt two o'clock.

Mr. Gray moved for the order of the day, for the Houſe to go into a committee to conſider of ſo much of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſions as relates to the exportation of utenſils made uſe of in the woollen manufacture. The Speaker accordingly left his chair, and Mr. Bootle being ſeated as chairman, he read the motion, which was, "that ſo much of the act as made it "felony to export the ſaid utenſils ſhould "be repealed."

Mr. Fuller propoſed an amendment, which being made, and the motion again read, Mr. Van aroſe, and oppoſed the repealing it; he ſaid, we ought to be cautious, particularly at this time, how we allowed any thing to be ſent to the colonies which reſpected our trade.

He was anſwered very fully by Mr. Sawbridge, who obſerved, that it was the greateſt abſurdity imaginable to hinder the exportation of any utenſils made uſe of in trade; for if the utenſils were not ſuffered to be exported, and the trade abroad could not be carried on without them, the next ſtep was, the manufacturer would go abroad himſelf; that if we hindered them from exporting WOOL-CARDS, they would export wire, and make the cards abroad; if we hindered the exportation of wire, they would export iron, and make the wire abroad; therefore, he was ſorry to ſay it, that the legiſlature of this country had been, for ſeveral ſeſſions paſt, making laws on purpoſe to drive the manufacturers from hence.

Mr. Van attempted to anſwer Mr. Sawbridge, but it was in ſo feeble a manner that he was taken no notice of.

The queſtion was then put, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that ſo much of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſions as relates to the exportation of utenſils made uſe of in the woollen manufactures be REPEALED," which paſſed in the affirmative.

The Houſe then adjourned to this day.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 17.

AT a meeting of the Governours and Viſiters of William and Mary college yeſterday, ROBERT BEVERLEY, Eſquire, of Blandfield, in Eſſex, was choſen a member in the room of the Hon. John Page, Eſq; deceaſed.

The whole proceedings of the Continental Congreſs arrived in London the 14th of December.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Norfolk, *to the Printer, dated the 14th inſtant.*

"You may confidently aſſure the publick, that the New York Aſſembly has adopted and approved all the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, complimented the members of it upon their abilities and good conduct, and returned them thanks for the eminent ſervices they have rendered to their country. They have likewiſe appointed the ſame Gentlemen to attend the Congreſs in May next, as Delegates from their province, and have thanked them for their former conduct.

"We have a veſſel juſt arrived from New York, which has brought us the whole proceedings of the New York Aſſembly, ſigned by their Speaker. In my opinion, Rivington has behaved moſt ſcandalouſly, by concealing the cauſe of the firſt vote of the Houſe, which was only objected to becauſe it was *too early* in the ſeſſion to riſk the motion; for when it was again propoſed, after the Houſe had gone through the buſineſs, it paſſed *nem. con.*

"Our ſkipper ſays, that a veſſel from Glaſgow arrived at New York the 2d of this inſtant, having a conſiderable quantity of goods on board; but that ſhe was ordered inſtantly away, and had only 24 hours allowed her to take in water, a veſſel attending all the time to ſee her deſpatched. This proves, I think, in ſpite of a moſt violent party there for Government, that the bulk of the people are firm friends to American liberty, and determined to ſtand by the glorious cauſe."

Marriages.] William Dandridge, Eſq; of King William, to Mrs. CHAMBERLAYNE, of New Kent.

Deaths.] ISAAC EDWARDS, Eſq; Auditor General of the province of North Carolina, and Repreſentative in Aſſembly for the town of Newbern, in his 27th year.

Mr. PURDIE,

RICHMOND *county*, SABINE HALL, *Feb.* 14, 1775.

IF I am obliged to Mr. Tait, the adventurer in a ſalt work, or to any other perſon, for twelve ſacks of ſalt lately landed for me at Hobb's Hole from Norfolk, I ſhould have been glad of a letter explaining the ſame, as I never ſent to England for one thing (except a ſmall box of medicines, which I got long ago) ever ſince I read the Boſton port bill, reſolving to try what neceſſity could do at invention, rather than deal with thoſe (whether parents or not) who will not admit of an equality in freedom, which is certainly the only golden rule on which any kind of juſtice can be founded. Such a letter, if from Mr. Tait to me as chairman of this county committee, would have enabled me to do his undertaking that juſtice it ſeems to deſerve; and if it had communicated the price of the ſalt, I might poſſibly have ſerved him in point of profit.

As to myſelf, I do not at preſent really want ſalt; but, nevertheleſs, I willingly deſire to pay for it, notwithſtanding I have, on trial, been able to collect from the ſedge and marſhes along my Bay Side quarters, ſometimes in a dry ſpell, after a very high tide, and in hot ſuns, at low water, even buſhels of incruſted or granulated ſalt, which though impure was yet uſeful, and might be made more ſo with but a common proceſs. It ſeems not too late now to be informed by Mr. Tait of the above particulars, even if he has before advertiſed ſuch his intentions, as ſoon as he brought his work to a degree of perfection; but I hope not by any *poſt*, for that very muſtard ſeed in ſupremacy, as I may now call it, I long ago dreaded would operate as a precedent, and of courſe produce branches large enough for the fowls of the air to build ſuch neſts in (becauſe not at firſt oppoſed) which muſt deſtroy this only land of freedom, AMERICA, if it is not now reſiſted with firmneſs and ſpirit.

Being juſt ſtepped in as it were, with one ſenſible proof of the certain effect of neceſſity, INVENTION, permit me, *Purdie*, to tell the Gentleman who hinted the making moloſſes, &c. from Punckins, as they are called, that the late Preſident *Carter* was always fond of a beer made from them, at leaſt 50 years ago. From the ſame uſe, then, to which moloſſes is generally put, the making moloſſes from Punckins muſt only be a rational but a very feaſible ſuggeſtion. Now to ſhow that the making moloſſes on the continent may be a thing eaſily effected, I muſt beg leave to throw in my mite towards procuring ſo neceſſary a convenience to life. Some years ago, when my late brother Col. *Carter*, of King George, lived at Stanſtead, I made him a viſit once in the month of July, late; when I was enter-

tained at dinner with a glaſs of an exceeding pretty table, beer which it ſeems he made out of ſome green corn ſtalks, then thinning out of ſome rich meadow land below his houſe. The proceſs I wrote down was ſimple: The ſtalks, green as they were, as ſoon as pulled up, were carried to a convenient trough, then chopped and pounded ſo much, that, by boiling, all the juice could be extracted out of them; which juice every planter almoſt knows is of as ſaccharine a quality almoſt as any thing can be, and that any thing of a luxuriant corn ſtalk is very full of it, at leaſt many of them thoughtleſsly loſe cattle every year by them though they only turn the creatures in to browſe on them after the blades are all laid by for fodder. and the corn quite dry and gathered, for even in that ſtate the ſtalks generally abound ſo much with that juice as to occaſion the moſt deadly fermentations in the bowels of the poor creatures, an almoſt inſtantaneous death, at ſome periods, of moſt fermentable bodies, but more ſo in ſaccharine ſubſtances. After this pounding, the ſtalks and all were put into a large copper, there lowered down in its ſweetneſs with water, to an equality with common obſervations on malt wort, and then boiled, till the liquor in a glaſs is ſeen to break, as the brewers term it; after that it is ſtrained, and boiled again with hops. The beer I drank had been made above twenty days, and bottled off about four days; pleaſant indeed, and with as little of what is generally called a faintiſh taſte as can be in any liquor made from ſweet ſubſtances. This led us both to urge the poſſibility of producing moloſſes from ſuch ſtalks; and accordingly a trial was made as before, firſt in the trough, then the juice was ſtrained off and expreſſed from the ſtalks that had been well pounded, and then the juice was boiled, or rather ſimmered off to a thick ſyrup. A quart of it I carried home, and made from it a keg of about eight gallons of as good ſmall beer as is commonly made out of moloſſes. The ſyrup was of a tawny colour, like ſome Jamaica moloſſes I have ſeen.

To be ſure, from this ſuggeſtion, neceſſity cannot be much puzzled to produce moloſſes, and even ſugar, I ſhould think, for any family uſe, and that by a very eaſy and familiar growth, common in practice, without more expenſe than ſome land made rich for the purpoſe; and though it is not reaſoning very planter like, yet it ſeems nothing prepoſterous to ſay that if the corn in ſuch ſoils is planted thick in grains at firſt, it will not be any very great diminution of richneſs, or loſs to the crop of that year, to let this corn ſtay in the hills before it is thinned, to this perhaps moſt ſaturating period with the juices; I ſay for one year, and poſſibly the proprietor may diſcover a ſaving by ſuch a method in his family as will be ſufficient to enable him to enrich the ſoil for crop after crop. However, I will leave the *probavi* to an attempt this year, God willing, without doubting the wiſhed for ſucceſs. If ſo, we ſhall be quite eaſy under our non-importation ſcheme from the iſlands; and as to our non-exportation to them, as that can only have ever been for the ſake of trade, and as they are now known to be ſo happy as to have conſtantly a very large vote in this graſping Parliament of Great Britain, unleſs their riches are ſuperiour to the feelings of ſuch a declenſion in trade as [illegible] of at leaſt the greateſt part of the continent appertaining to the Britiſh empire, I ſhould, rather than ſuffer America to be conquered in the iſlands, as it certainly was once (out of the hands of the French) in Germany, be for making thoſe vaſt rich men ſomething ſenſible that the loſs of freedom to thoſe who have till now contributed to their riches (I mean this continent) will be more than the trade of the whole world could compenſate for. Therefore, he amongſt us who cannot be eaſy, becauſe he does not, as uſual, make money by his eſtate in ſuch critical times, though he has all the means to live comfortably within himſelf, or may be ſupplied with them from his neighbours, by way of barter, for ſuch conveniencies as he can ſpare, muſt be a creature too ſtrange for ſociety, and had better quit every community as ſoon as ſuch a ſituation ſhall attend it. You tell us, *Purdie*, that you will not be ſparing of paper to make up for the uncommon ſize of your types, provided you can have materials which may deſerve attention. I therefore cheerfully ſubmit this, and if you can think it a performance of that claſs, I ſhall be gratified in my *patriotick* humanity, which perhaps is all that old age can do. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

LANDON CARTER.

Mr. PURDIE,

AS you expreſs yourſelf willingly to be a candidate for the good opinion of the publick, I ſend you the reſolves of the county of Richmond, in a late committee, to be publiſhed in your Gazette.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

LANDON CARTER, Chairman.

At a committee held at Richmond *county courthouſe, Feb.* 6, 1775.

Preſent the chairman, and 14 members.

THE committee having been informed, that Mr. Hugh Hamilton, merchant in Weſtmoreland, had ſecreted and reſerved from his cuſtomers a very conſiderable quantity of oſnabrugs, from ſome ſiniſter motives, Mr. James Cox, who it was ſaid could fix the charge againſt him, was this day called before the committee and examined upon oath, and acquitted the ſaid Hamilton fully of the ſaid charge.

It being found, from experience, that there is a great difficulty in procuring veſſels for tranſporting the grain contributed in this county for the ſuffering Boſtonians, and, from the great ſcarcity of money in this colony, an equal difficulty to pay the freight for it, this committee, taking the ſame into conſideration, have appointed Dr. Walter Jones to agree with a certain Capt. Layton, of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, to procure veſſels for carrying the ſaid grain to Boſton, thinking it will be more agreeable to our friends there, who it is preſumed have more money, and leſs proviſion, to pay the freight, than to be kept ſo long out of the ſupply, as they neceſſarily will be if we are to look out for veſſels, and pay the freight under our preſent difficulties; and we are convinced that the ſeveral contributors will with cheerfulneſs ſubſcribe an additional quantity of grain, in lieu of the freight.

It being moved, in committee, that their approbation of the meaſures purſued by the York and Glouceſter committees, in the caſe of the ſhip Virginia, Howard Eſten maſter, ſhould be made publick, they, after reſolving that the committees of the ſaid counties of York and Glouceſter, in that affair, acted with propriety, firmneſs, and ſpirit, ordered their clerk to cauſe the ſame to be printed in the Virginia Gazette.

Information being made to the committee, upon oath, that a certain John Blatt, agent for Meſſ. John and George Fowler, of Fairfax county, has been guilty of a breach of the 9th article of the aſſociation, in ſelling goods at a higher price than he has uſually done, for one twelve month before the 20th day of October laſt, it is ordered that the ſaid John Blatt be ſummoned to appear before this committee, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, to anſwer the ſame.

Ordered, that Mr. Richard Parker act as clerk to this committee, in the room of Mr. Peachy (*pro tempore*) the ſaid Peachy being abſent.

Ordered, that the committee be adjourned till to-morrow, ten o'clock.

RICHARD PARKER, Clerk *pro tempore*.

At a committee continued and held at Richmond *county courthouſe, Feb.* 7, 1775.

Preſent the chairman, and 7 members.

IN purſuance of the order of yeſterday, John Blatt being ſummoned, made his appearance; and it being proved that the ſaid John Blatt has, notwithſtanding his engagement in the Virginia Gazette of the 19th of January laſt, continued to ſell his goods at an extravagant price, and urging in his defence that he had inſtructions from his employers, John and George Fowler, of Alexandria, to ſell his goods at the price he has ſold them, the committee taking it into their conſideration, and as the ſaid John Blatt is a youth under the direction and in the power of his employers, they have agreed not to act with rigour againſt him, but have come to the following reſolutions:

1ſt. That it is their opinion that he preſume not to ſell one article of goods more during his ſtay in Rapphannock river, but that he depart as ſoon as he can take into his veſſel the grain and other commodities belonging to the ſaid John and George Fowler, and, when this is done, that he return with his veſſel to his employers forthwith; and that this their determination be immediately tranſmitted to the committee of Fairfax county, to enable that committee to examine in a more particular manner into the conduct of the ſaid Fowlers touching this matter.

2d. That a trade carried on in ſmall veſſels, running up and down the ſeveral rivers and creeks in this colony, may be productive of the worſt conſequences, and may defeat the aſſociation totally; as, under pretence of tranſporting goods from one diſtrict to another, they may receive ſuch goods from veſſels lying off the Capes. They therefore reſolve, that no maſter or owner of a veſſel, having goods on board for ſale, or the ſupercargo, ſhall ſell any ſuch goods imported therein, or part with the ſame in exchange for any commodity whatever, unleſs they render a certificate from the committee of the county from whence the goods were brought, to the committee of this county, that the ſame were imported into the colony agreeable to the terms of aſſociation, and this committee has, on ſuch certificate, given a licenſe for the ſale of the ſame.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this committee be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette.

Ordered, that the committee be adjourned till the Tueſday after the firſt Monday in March next.

RICHARD PARKER, Clerk *pro tempore*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT *is now become indiſpenſably neceſſary that the claimants in the patent to Mr.* John Savage *and others, who were with Col.* George Waſhington *at the battle of the* Meadows, *for* 28,627 *acres of land on the river* Ohio *and the* Sandy *creeks, ſhould come to a ſpeedy diviſion of the ſaid land: They and every of them, or their repreſentatives, are therefore deſired to attend at the confluence of the* Great Kanawah, *on* Monday *the* 8*th of* May *next, in order to proceed to a diviſion. It will alſo be expected that the coſts attending the original ſurvey be by each claimant then paid.*

VAN SWERENGEN.
ROBERT RUTHERFORD.
2 ISAAC LAREW.
JAMES M'CORMACK.

STRAYED, *or* STOLEN, *from the ſubſcriber, in* Williamſburg, *a likely iron gray* HORSE *about fifteen hands high, four years old, has a lump on one of his fore legs (juſt below the knee) that is very perceivable, but I cannot ſay whether he has any brand or not. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me, in* Williamſburg, *ſhall have* 10*s. reward; and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief,* 5*l.* tf. JOHN CRUMP.